THE *Engliſh Accidence:*

OR,

A Short, Plaine, and Eaſie way, for the more ſpeedy attaining to the Latine tongue, by the help of the Engliſh.

SET OUT

For the uſe and profit of young Children, & framed ſo, as they may bee exerciſed in it, as ſoon as they can but indifferently read Engliſh.

By JOSHUA POOLE.

Nihil in ſtudiis parvum. Quintil.

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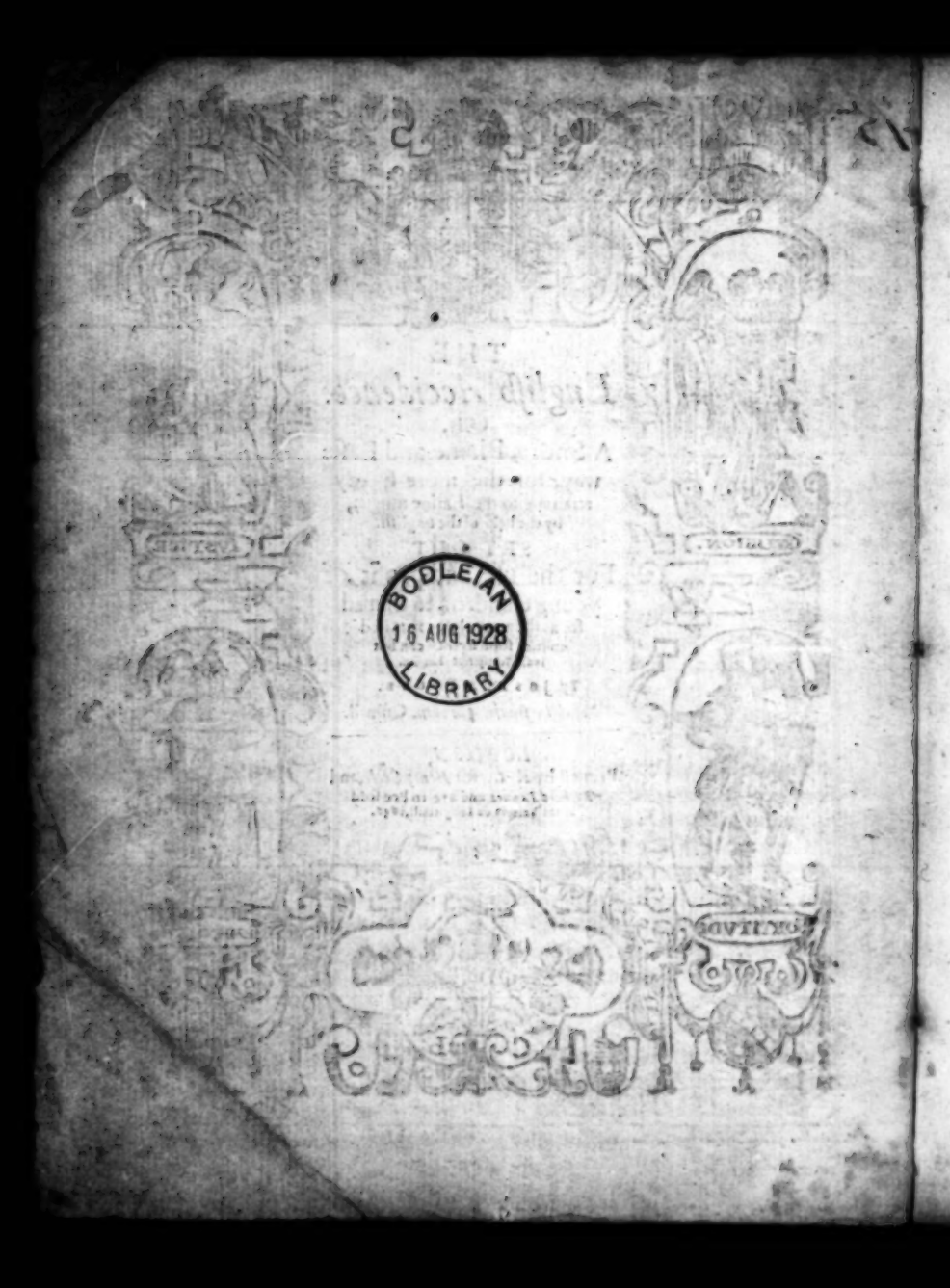
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To the READER.

Courteous Reader,

He slow progresse of Children in their Learnings, is an occasion of frequent complaints in Parents, and much griefe and discouragement in Masters, as I by reason of my calling, have had for some yeares experience. The Parents out of a blind prejudice, loath to suspect any defect in their Children, lay the fault upon the Masters negligence; and the Masters well knowing their owne paines and endeavours, impute it to the dulnesse of their Scholars, when may be they are least faulty: And the true ground of all is, that an over-hastie desire in the Parent of his Childs proceeding; and in the Master, of satisfying that desire, out-runs the capacity of the Child; and will needs have him over the stile (as we say) before hee comes at it. Thus the Proverb proves true, *Qui nimium properat, serius absolvit*, The more haste, the worse speed; for *festinanter cauti eaces pariet catulos*, Haste makes waste; and they that begin their journey with Cut-speed the Post, oft end it with Tom-long the Carrier. It is true, some Children are *deplorate hebetudinis, & ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius*; yet I conceive these evills might be quite removed in some, and much lessened in all, would the Parent but shew his discretion in not expecting too much from tender yeares; and the Master his, in framing his first principles so, as may best suit with the capacity of his Scholar.

Pervenirì ad summum nisi ex principiis non potest, is *Quintilians maxime*; and *à facilioribus est incipiendum*, is a rule of Method. I have therefore to the number of many other helps, made to facilitate the way of Learning to Children, adventured to adde these few sheets; which (as I hope) made use of according to my following directions, will not prove altogether unprofitable.

The reason inducing me to this little worke, was, that I have often observed how Children have been puzled and confounded, by being

set to the construing, parsing, and making of Latines, before they had the least knowledge of their Mother Tongue, or were able at all therein to distinguish the parts of Speech: so that I have had some, that would in construing give me the right English of a Latine Noune, or Verb, yet could not then distinguish by the signification which was the Noune, and which was the Verb. And others that would in parsing rightly varie a Noune of the Comparative degree, and give me the true English of it; yet could not then tell mee, of what degree of Comparison it was. I might give more instances in this kind, but I suppose the experience of all those who teach young children, will make them needlesse.

Now construing and making latine, I conceive resembles the rearing of a building; parsing, and analysing, the taking of it down; and what successe can we expect in rearing of an house? what danger and spoile may we not justly feare in the taking of it down? if such an one be put upon either employment, that is so farre from knowing the right use and place of every part, that he is not able to distinguish one materiall from another, nor knows a difference betwixt wood and stone.

My drift and scope therefore is, to have a childe so well verst in his Mothers tongue, before he meddle with Latine, that when he comes to the construing of a Latine Authour, he shall from the signification of his words in construing, be in some good measure able to tell distinctly what part of Speech every word is, though he be not able to parse, varie, or give any other account of one word in his lesson; and when he is put to translation, or making of Latine, he shall know from his English, both what part of Speech every word is, and what Syntaxis, or ordering it should have in Latine, though in the meane time hee never heard of one Latine word: And this I conceive may be in an indifferent manner effected by the Rules of this book, and the Praxis of them, according to these following directions.

Let your child, after he can pretty well read his Primer, bee called to the reading of this book, which I have therefore made all in English that so the Childe may begin with it betimes: and though it cannot be conceived, he should at the first reading understand much of the matter; yet happily something may slip unawares into his judgement: however, for the point of reading, he may as well be exercised in this, as another English book. And this benefit will further accrew from it, that being able to read the words, though he doe not understand the matter, he will be freed (when he comes to saying by heart) of one of those

three troubles which children are put to, when they first commit things to memory, out of their book, the right reading of their words, the understanding of the meaning, and the remembring of both.

When your Child hath once thus gone through the book, and hath come to an indifferent readineſſe in his reading, let him read it over yet once again, but then I would advise that ſome regard be had of the matter, & that after the reading of his leſſon the Maſter ſhould require ſome account of the underſtanding of it, by asking him ſome queſtions, as he in his diſcretion ſhall think to fall within the capacity of the Childe, ſuch as either he himſelf will be able to anſwer, or at leaſt to apprehend the right anſwer when it is told him: as, How many vowels there be: which of his letters are called vowels. How many parts of Speech. How many numbers. How many caſes; and the like.

If at the ſecond times reading the Maſter ſhall conceive his Childs judgment and memory in ſome good meaſure ripe enough for getting by heart, let him to that work on Gods name: but then I would advise at the firſt going over without book, that ſuch rules be exempted, as the Maſter conceives too high for the capacity of the child at preſent, though the neceſſity of method give them their due place in the book, that ſo there may be leaſt loſſe of time. And now likewiſe the Maſter may increaſe the number, and order the nature of his Queſtions, as he ſhall ſee the apprehenſion of the childe able to beare.

After the firſt going over by heart, the Maſter may require more or fewer of the formerly exempted rules to be learnt the ſecond time, referring the reſt till afterwards, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, always having a ſpeciall care of underſtanding the matter, with an equall regard of the childs capacity and apprehenſion.

When thus the child is come to a competent meaſure of judgment in underſtanding the rules, let him onely ſay a part in this book, and in ſtead of a leſſon in ſome Authour, goe to the firſt Praxis of the rules, by taking a verſe or two, as ſhall be thought fit, out of the book of *Pſalmes* or *Proverbs*, and diſtinguiſh every part of Speech according to the example here annexed.

When he is come to a reaſonable perfection in this (which he will doe in a ſhort time, the former directions being obſerved) then let him proceed to his ſecond Praxis, conſiſting not onely in the diſtinction of the ſeverall parts of Speech, but in the Syntaxis and conſtruction of them, and let him give a rule by heart, or at leaſt be able to turn to it, for every thing he ſaith, according to the manner hereafter ſhown.

After ſome profitable progreſſe in this way, let him ſtill be kept ſome

part of the day in the practice of it, for feare of loſing what he hath gained: and ſo he may proceed to ſome ſhort introduction to the Latine tongue, which to avoid prolixity and loſſe of time, ſhould have none of thoſe rules which this book may make needleſſe; (ſuch an one as if this Preparatory be accepted, I ſhall bee encouraged ere long to publiſh) from thence let him with ſpeciall care learn the variation, and other Accidents of Nounes and Verbs, and bee kept in a Vocabulary way, till ſuch time as he be thought fit to make Latine, when hee may make uſe of thoſe helps which I have annexed to this Introduction; they concern chiefly the Participles of our Engliſh tongue; and ſome, ſuch as are more for connexion then ſignification; yet ſuch, as I conceive the greateſt difficulty of turning Engliſh into Latine doth oft conſiſt in them.

And were I worthy to adviſe, I would not have any Child put to the reading of any Latine, except Vocabularies, nor learne any Latine Grammar, till by the help of theſe and ſome other Rules he be in ſome good meaſure able to make Latine. For this (under correction of better Judgement) I judge a more certain, eaſie, and ſpeedy way to bring children to the underſtanding of their Latine tongue, then by ſpending two or three yeares, or more in Grammar, with little pleaſure to the Maſter, and leſſe delight or profit to the Scholar, who receives hereby little improvement in his underſtanding, and ſometimes is as wiſe, when he hath gone through his Grammar, as when he firſt begun, by reaſon of the diſproportion of that which is propounded to be learnt, (conſidering the way of learning) and his capacity.

And now I leave this Book, and theſe Directions very indifferently to the uſe or refuſall of all thoſe, whoſe employment it may bee, to teach children their firſt Rudiments: onely deſiring this candor and ingenuity from all, that they would be pleaſed not to paſſe too harſh a cenſure upon him, whoſe worſt fault in this point is a good intention.

Vale.

First Praxis.

The Argument.

The feare of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdome: but fooles despise Wisdome and Instruction.

Praxis.

The is the signe of a Noune Substantive. *Feare* is a Noune Substantive. *Of* is signe of the Genitive case. *The* is signe of a Noune Substantive. *Lord* is a Noune Substantive. *Is* is a verbe. *The* is the signe of a Noune Substantive. *Beginning* is a Noune Substantive. *Of* is signe of the Genitive case. *Wisdome* is a Noune Substantive. *But* is a conjunction. *Fooles* is a Noune Substantive. *Despise* is a verbe. *Wisdome* is a Noune Substantive. *And* is a Conjunction. *Instruction* is a Noune Substantive.

Second Praxis.

The Is a signe of a Noune: *a*, *an*, and *the*, be signes of Nounes.

Feare Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it, and because *the* goes before it. It is the singular number, because it speakes but of one. The Nominative case, because it comes before the verbe *is*, and hath this signe *the*, before it. The third Person, because all Nounes and Participles bee of the third Person.

Of Is the signe of the Genitive case, because the Genitive case is commonly known by this sign *of*.

The Is the signe of a Noune, because, *a*, *an*, and *the* be signes of Nounes.

Lord Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it; and because *the* goes before it. The singular number, because it speaks but of one: The Genitive case, because *of* between two substantives, is the signe that the latter shall be the Genitive case.

Is Is a Verbe, because it signifies to bee; and because when the usuall signes of tenses, are not joyned to other verbes, then are they verbes themselves: the Indicative mood, because it speakes plainly that a thing is: the Present tense, because it speakes it of the time that now is: the singular number, and third Person, to agree with the Nominative case *feare*; because the Verbe personall agrees with the Nominative case in number and person.

The

The beginning

Is the signe of a Noune; *a*, *an*, and *the* bee signes of Nounes.

Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it, and because it hath the signe *the* before it. The singular number, because it speaks but of one. The Nominative case, because it hath no signe but *the*; and comes after the Verbe *Is*; for after Verbes substantives there commonly follows a Nominative case, and because it belongs to *feare*; because words that belong to the same thing, must bee put in the same case.

of

Is the signe of the Genitive case, because the Genitive case is commonly known by this signe, *of*.

wisdome,

Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. The singular number, because it speakes but of one. The Genitive case, because when *of* comes betweene two substantives, it is a signe the latter shall be the Genitive case.

but

Is a Conjunction, for some Conjunctions bee discretives, as *but*.

fooles

Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. Plurall number, because it speaks of more then one. Nominative case, because it comes before the Verbe *despise*.

despise

Is a Verbe, because it signifies to doe, for a Verbe is a part of speech that signifies to doe, to suffer, or to bee. The Indicative mood, because it saith plainly, a thing does. The present tense, because it speaks of the time that now is; plurall number, and third person, to agree with the Nominative case, *fooles*; for the verb agrees with the Nominative case in number and person.

wisdome

Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. The singular number, because it speaks but of one. The Accusative case following the Verb *despise*, for an Accusative case most commonly follows a Verb.

and

Is a Conjunction Copulative, for some Conjunctions bee copulatives, as *and*: it couples like cases betweene *Wisdome* and *Instruction*.

instruction.

Is a Noune substantive, because it signifies a thing, and cannot have the word *Thing* put after it. The singular number, because it speakes but of one. The Accusative case, because *and* couples like case betwixt *Wisdome* and *Instruction*; for some Adverbes of likenesse, and some Conjunctions couple like cases, that is to say, make the word following to be put in the same case with the word going before.

Thus

Thus I have been long in setting downe the Rules, that so my meaning might bee more fully understood, and two things more I had forgotten advise, that the childe when hee comes to his severall Praxis, bee kept at this prescribed Argument, till hee can perfectly doe it. In the second place, that when hee begins to make Latine, hee bee exercised in the examples here given to the Rules, and after those runne over, if it seeme good, hee may bee set to turne the Rules themselves into Latine, that so by frequent use of the booke upon all occasions, hee may both better understand it, and upon the point, have it almost all by heart.

If any shall object, that this is a way to bring up Children in Barbarismes and Solecismes, and can onely teach them to make plaine bald Latine. To him I answer, That a Child must first learne to goe, before hee can bee taught to dance. And though happily by following these Rules hee may in making Latine fall upon some Anglicismes, yet shall those bee such, as may well for a time bee tolerated, considering his yeares. Nor is it to bee expected, that a Child at his first beginning with Latine, should have so much judgement, as rightly to distinguish the Idiome and propriety of a language. It is a difficulty which many of riper yeares and judgement, without long time, frequent practice, and diligent observation cannot overcome.

Besides, I doe not know how in teaching Children in Schooles by Rules, this possibly can bee avoided; for there is a necessity of reducing Rules to the least number, to avoid all needlesse expence of time, and for feare of over-charging and confounding the memories of Children; and there is such a copiousnesse and variety in the severall phrases and formes of speaking in a Language, that no Rules can reach them all. Indeed, were a Child to bee taught the Latine tongue by discourse without Rules, Anglicismes might be more avoided, because the Child should bee taught none; but then hee would bee able to say no more in Latine then hee hath beene taught; and therefore for his proficiency in it, there will be required more time spent, and paines taken, then can with reason bee expected in publique Schooles. The inconvenience then objected, as I conceive, is, *considerata is considerandis*, unavoydable, and not so great, but both may bee connived at for a time, and in a short time removed: and I beleeve any man upon tryall, will find it an easier taske to teach a Child by Rules to make a piece of plaine, bald, dunstable Latine, and after to instruct him for the propriety of his phrase, and elegancy of style, when the Childs judgement is somewhat riper, and a great part of his worke already done; then to teach him both the language and the propriety of it together. Let mee adde this more, wee in *England* in this point, are *pravè pudentes*, as the Poet saith, More nice then wise, for to breake *Prisians* head, is such a capitall Crime with us, that rather then wee will speake false

Latine, or fall upon a Soleciſme, though in the heat of diſcourſe (a thing which the moſt learned often doe without diſparagement, in their Mother Tongue) wee let not onely the Scholars, but even many Mechanicks, of almoſt all Nations in *Europe*, outſtrip us in a facility of expreſſing themſelves in the Latine, and deprive our ſelves of the beſt and readieſt meanes to procure it; that is the frequent uſe and practice of it: for my part, I like better his counſell, *Vt poſſes, quando ut libet, nimlicet*; then that deſperate concluſion, *Si non poſſum eſſe quod velo, nolo eſſe quod poſſum.*

THE English Accidence.

The Alphabet of Letters.

There be twenty foure Letters,

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u w x y z.

Sometimes they are written in bigger Characters, and are called Capitall Letters. As,

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

Note, that the first word of a Sentence, and every proper Name must begin with a great or capitall Letter.

After q is allwayes set an u; as quart, quell, quill, quondam, quum.

Of all the Letters, five be called Vowels, a e i o u, all the rest are called Consonants. *To these may be added y.*

Of the Consonants there are foure called liquids, l m n r.

There be two which are called double Consonants, x and z.

All the rest, except h and ſ be called Mutes.

Of Letters are made ſyllables.

A ſyllable is two or more Letters taken together, as ma-ni-feſ-ta-ti-on.

Sometimes one vowel maketh a ſyllable, as a-ged, e-ver, i-ron, o-ther, u-nite.

In ſpelling of ſyllables, if a Consonant come betweene two vowels, it must be joyned with the latter vowel, as de-ſo-la-ti-on.

But if two Consonants come between two Vowels, one for the most part belongeth to the former Vowel, and the other to the latter, as summon, tall, engender, mercy, &c.

If two Vowels come together in the same Syllable, they make a Diphthong, as in haste, heale, au-thour, toile, baule.

So likewise in English y: as, your, yeare.

If j or v come before themselves or any other Vowels, in the same Syllable, then are they Consonants, as Jane, jest, jigge, joy, June, vaine, veale, vine, vow, vulture.

As of Letters are made Syllables, so of Syllables joyned together are made words, and of words put together there is made speech.

But as one Letter may sometimes make a Syllable, so doth one Syllable oft make a word, as vow, vice, man, mind.

There bee eight kinds of words of which speech is principally made, which are therefore called the parts of Speech.

Parts of Speech.

The eight parts of Speech be these.

Noune,	Adverbe,
Pronoune,	Conjunction,
Verbe,	Preposition,
Participle,	Interjection.

OF the eight parts of Speech, the foure first are said to be declined, Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, and Participle. The foure latter are said to be undeclined, Adverbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Of these foure parts of speech which are declined, three are declined with case, without mood or tense, Noune, Pronoune, and Participle; and one is declined with mood and tense, without case, namely, a Verbe.

Of a Noune.

A Noune is a word that signifies a thing, or the nature and property of a thing: as, a man, stone, tree, good, bad, foule, faire.

There be two sorts of Nounes, a Noune Substantive, and a Noune Adjective.

A Noune Substantive signifies the thing it selfe; and therefore cannot

cannot haue the word thing put after it, as a man, a tree, a garden.

A Noune adiective signifies the nature and property of a thing, and may haue the word thing put after it, as good, bad, black, white, faire, foule.

A Noune substantiue commonly may haue a, or the set before it, and yet needs not to be ioyned with another word, as a man, a tree, the head, the hand, the heart.

A Noune Adiective cannot haue a, or the before it, unlesse it bee ioyned with some other word, as, a good— a black— the great—

There be two sorts of Nounes Substantiues, Proper and Common.

A Noune Substantiue Proper, is the proper Name by which you call any particular thing, as Henry, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Charles, Gabriel.

A Noune Substantiue Common, is that which you call every thing of the same kind, as a King, a Queene, a Prince, a Man, a Woman, an Angel.

A Noune Substantiue proper allwayes begins with a great Letter, and cannot well haue a, or the before it, as Alexander.

A Noune Substantiue Common may haue a, or the before it, and usually begins with a little letter, as a man, the horse.

There are also Noune Adiectiues Proper, and Noune Adiectiues Common.

A Noune Adiectiue Proper is derived from a noune substantiue Proper, as English, French, Spanish, Jewish, and allwayes begins with a great Letter.

A Noune Adiectiue Common is not derived from a noune Substantiue proper, and commonly begins with a little letter, as manly, meek, courageous, glorious.

When a Noune begins with a Vowel, in stead of a, wee put an before it: as, an Angel, an Army, an Artist.

So then, a, an, and the be signes of Nounes.

Numbers of Nounes.

There be in Nounes two Numbers, the Singular and the Plurall.

The Singular Number speakes but of one, as a man, a childe, a tree.

The Plurall Number speaketh of more then one, as men, children, trees.

The singular number commonly may habe a before it: as, a tree, a dog, a stone.

The plurall number cannot habe a before it, and commonly puts s to the singular: as, trees, dogs, stones.

Cases of Nounes.

There be six cases of Nounes in either number, six in the singular, and six in the plurall. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.

The Nominative case commonly commeth before the Verbe, and hath no other signe but a, or the: as, a man, the Master.

The Genitive case is commonly knowen by this signe of: as, of a man, of the master.

The Dative case is commonly knowen by this signe to, as to a man, to the master.

The Accusative most commonly followeth the Verbe, and hath no other signe but a, or the: as, a man, the master.

The Vocative case is that by which wee call a thing when wee speake to it, and is commonly knowne by this signe O, as O Man, O God, O Lord, O Master.

The Ablative case is knowne most commonly by these signes, in, with, by, and from: as, in the fire, with a sword, by labour, from danger.

Example of the Cases.

	Sing.		Plur.
stone	Nom. *a man.*		Nom. *men.*
tree	Gen. *of a man.*		Gen. *of men.*
sword	Dat. *to a man.*		Dat. *to men.*
fire	Accu. *the man.*		Acc. *men.*
danger	Voc. *O man.*		Voc. *O men.*
hand	Abl. *in, with, from, or by a man*		Abl. *in, with, from, or by men.*
table.			

Adjective and Substantive together.

	Sing.		Plur.
A great stone	Nom. *a good sword*		Nom. *good swords*
A greene tree	Gen. *of a good sword*		Gen. *of good swords*
A cleare fire	Dat. *to a good sword*		Dat. *to good swords*
A fair hand	Accu. *a good sword*		Accu. *good swords*
A round table	Voc. *O good sword*		Voc. *O good swords.*
A good boy	Abl. *in, with, from, or by a good sword.*		Abl. *in, with, from, or by good swords.*
A just master			

Genders

Genders of Nounes.

There be seven Genders of Nounes, the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

A word is of the Masculine Gender, when it can onely bee joyned with Adjectives of the masculine gender.

By Adjective here, is meant Noune, Pronoune, or Participle.

A word is of the Feminine gender, when it can onely be joyned with Adjectives of the Feminine gender.

A word is of the Neuter gender, when it can onely bee joyned with Adjectives that are of the Neuter gender, that is, neither masculine nor feminine.

A word is of the Common of two, when sometimes it is joyned to an Adjective of the Masculine gender, and sometimes to an Adjective of the Feminine gender.

A word is of the Common of three, when sometimes it is joyned to a word of the Masculine, sometimes to a word of the feminine, and sometimes to a word of the Neuter.

A word is of the Doubtfull gender, when at any time it may bee joyned to an adjective of the masculine, or an adjective of the feminine.

A word is of the Epicene Gender, when it is joyned onely to an Adjective of the Masculine, or onely to an Adjective of the Feminine gender, and yet the word doth signifie both the hee and the shee.

All hees, or Males are of the Masculine gender, as a King, a Prince, an Earl, a Duke, a Lord, a Knight, an Horse, a Dog, a Boare, a Bull, a Cock, a Drake, a Gander, Man, son, brother, husband, father, and the like.

All shees and females are of the Feminine Gender, as a Queen, a Princesse, a Dutchesse, a Countesse, a Lady, a Mare, a Bitch, a Sow, a Cow, an Hen, a Duck, a Goose, Woman, mother, daughter, sister, wife, &c.

When by the same word you name both the hee and the shee, that word is of the Epicene gender, as an Asse, a Beare, an Elephant, a Mouse, a Cat, a Rat, a Sparrow, a Swallow, an Oyster, an Herring, a Whale.

Compari-

Comparison.

Some nouns Adjectives may be compared, namely those to which you may put more, or most.

Easie, Light, Darke, Fine, Godly, Brave, Faire, Foule, Strong, Weake, White, Blacke, Hot, Cold, Moyst, Dry, Short, Tall.

There be three degrees of Comparison.

The first is called the Positive, the second the Comparative, the third the Superlative.

The Positive sets out a thing simply without either more or lesse, as hard, long, sweet, great, rich.

The Comparative signifies more then the Positive in an higher degree, as harder or more hard, longer or more long, sweeter or more sweet, greater or more great, richer or more rich.

The Superlative signifies most of all, in the highest degree, as hardest or most hard, longest or most long, sweetest or most sweet, greatest or most great, richest or most rich.

Here let the Child name the degrees thus, Sweet the Positive, Sweeter, or more Sweet, the Comparative, Sweetest, or most Sweet, the Superlative.

Adjectives therefore you must thus compare, hard, harder or more hard, hardest or most hard; sweet, sweeter or more sweet, sweetest or most sweet.

But these following adjectives thou shalt thus compare, good, better, best; bad or ill, worse, worst; little, lesse, least; many or much, more, most.

Of Pronounes.

A Pronoune is a part of Speech used like to a Noune.

There be divers Pronounes, as I mee, wee, us, thou, thee, you, hee, him, shee, her, it, they, them, this, that, these, those, what, which, who, whose, whom, mine, thine, our, your, ours, yours, his, hers, their, my, thy, my self, thy self, himselfe, her selfe, themselves, our selves, your selves; to which may be added, whosoever, whatsoever, the same, &c.

Of Pronounes some be substantives, and some be adjectives.

A Pronoune substantive, is a Pronoune that belongs not to another word in speaking, as I, mee, wee, us, thou, thee, you, he, him, she, her, they, them, these be also called Personalls.

A Pronoune Adjective is a Pronoune that belongs to another word in speaking, as this, that, who, whose, whom, what, these, those, mine, thine, my, thy, our, yours, his, her, their.

Of Pronoune adjectives there bee three kinds, Demonstrative, Relative, and Possessive.

A Pronoune Demonstratiue, is a Pronoune shewing or pointing out a thing: as, this, that, these, those.

A Pronoune Relatiue belongs to something that went immediately before: as, who, whom, what, which, whose. But if a question be asked by any of these, then are they called Interrogatiues.

A Pronoune Possessiue telleth whose a thing is, as: mine, thine, my, thy, our, your, ours, yours, his, her, their.

Note that [her] is a Pronoune substantiue when it is not joyned with another word, as, Goe tell [her;] but when it is joyned with another word it is a Pronoune Adjective, as, She told [her] mother.

Againe, some Pronounes be onely of the Nominatiue case, as I, thou, hee, wee, yee, they, shee, who: one is of the Genitiue case onely, as whose, some be of many cases, as the rest.

Likewise some Pronounes are onely of the singular number, as I, me, thou, thee, he, him, shee, her; some are alwayes of the plurall number, as we, us, you, yee, they, them; some are of either number, according to the words they are joyned with, or belong to, as the rest.

In like manner, some Pronounes be alwayes of the masculine gender, as he, him; some be alwayes of the feminine, as shee, her: the rest are sometimes of the masculine, sometimes of the feminine, sometimes of the neuter, according to the words they are joyned with, or belong to.

There are moreouer to bee considered in Pronounes three Persons.

The first Person speaketh of himselfe alone, as, I, me; or of himselfe together with others: as, we, us.

The second Person is spoken to, either alone, as, thou, thee; or together with others, as, yee, you.

Three third Person is spoken of, as he, him, shee, her, they, them; and of this Person are all Pronounes that are not of the first and second; as likewise all Noumes and Participles.

Every Vocatiue case is to bee accounted as of the second Person.

Pronounes are declined with cases like Nounes.

Examples.

Sing.	Nom. *I*	Plur.	Nom. *we*
	Gen. *of mee*		Gen. *of us*
	Dat. *to mee*		Dat. *to us*
	Accu. *mee*		Accu. *us*
	Voc. is wanting.		Voc. is wanting.
	Abl. *in, with, from, or by me.*		Abl. *in, with, from, or by us.*

Thou.

Sing.	Nom. *thou*	Plur.	Nom. *ye*
	Gen. *of thee*		Gen. *of you*
	Dat. *to thee*		Dat. *to you*
	Accu. *thee*		Accu. *you*
	Voc. *O thou*		Voc. *O ye*
	Abl. *in, with, from, or by thee.*		Abl. *in, with, from, or by you.*

Hee.

Sing.	Nom. *hee*	Plur.	Nom. *they*
	Gen. *of him*		Gen. *of them*
	Dat. *to him*		Dat. *to them*
	Accuſ. *him*		Accuſ. *them*
	Voc. is wanting.		Voc. is wanting.
	Abl. *in, with, from, or by him.*		Abl. *in, with, from, or by them.*

So, Nom. *ſhee.* Gen. *of her.* Dat. *to her, &c.*
Pl. Nom. *they.* Gen. *of them, &c.*
Nom. *this.* Gen. *of this, &c.* Pl. Nom. *theſe.* Gen. *of theſe, &c.*
Nom. *that.* Gen. *of that, &c.* Pl. Nom. *thoſe.* Gen. *of thoſe, &c.*
Nom. *his.* Pl. *theirs.* Nom. *her.* Pl. *theirs.*

So, Sing. *I my ſelfe.*	Gen. *of my ſelfe.*	Plur. *our ſelves.*
Sing. *thou thy ſelfe.*	Gen. *of thy ſelfe.*	Plur. *your ſelves.*
Sing. *himſelfe.*		Plur. *themſelves.*
Sing. *it.*		Plur. *they.*

Mine, thine, my, thy, our, your, and which are in every caſe both ſingular and plurall.

Who.

Sing. { Nom. *who*; Ge. *of whom, whose, or whereof*; Dat. *to whom*; Accuſ. *whom*; Voc. *is wanting*; Abl. *in, with, from, or by whom*. } *So like it is in the Plurall.*

A Pronoune adjective and ſubſtantive declined.

Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	*my booke*	Nom.	*my bookes*
Gen.	*of my booke*	Gen.	*of my bookes*
Dat.	*to my booke*	Dat.	*to my bookes*
Accuſ.	*my booke*	Accuſ.	*my bookes*
Voc.	*O my booke*	Voc.	*O my bookes*
A.	*in, with, from, or by my booke*	A.	*in, with, from, or by my bookes*

All Pronounes want the Vocative caſe, except thou, yee, our, my, mine.

Of a Verbe.

A Verbe is a part of ſpeech ſignifying to doe, to be done, or to be: as, to love, to be loved, to be ſick.

A Verbe likewiſe alwayes ſignifies the time of doing, being done, or being: as, I love, I have been loved, thou wilt be ſick.

There be three kinds of Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

A verbe Active ſignifies to doe: as, to love, and may be turned into a Paſſive: as, to be loved.

A verb Paſſive ſignifies to be done: as, to be taught, and may be turned into an Active: as, to teach.

Deponents and Communes I omit, becauſe the Engliſh tongue is not capable of them.

A verbe Neuter either ſignifies like an Active, and cannot bee turned into a Paſſive: as, to winke, to kneele; or elſe ſignifies like a Paſſive, and cannot bee turned into an Active: as, to be ſick, to be mad.

Every verbe Active may have an Accuſative caſe after it.

A verbe Paſſive and Neuter ſeldome or never have an Accuſative caſe after them.

When doe, doeſt, doth, did or didſt are joyned with a verbe, that verbe cannot be a verbe Paſſive.

When am, art, is, are, was, were, be, been, are joyned with a verbe, that verbe cannot be a verbe Active.

A Verbe is declined with Mood and Tense.

There are six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

This is to be understood of action, or being in all the differences of time.

The Indicative saith plainly that a thing does, or does not, bee, or bee not: as, he loves, hee doth not love, he is sick, he is not sick: or else asketh whether a thing does, or does not, bee, or bee not: as, doth he love? doth he not love? is he sick? is he not sick?

The Imperative biddeth, intreateth, commandeth, or letteth: as, come hither, let him love, get you gone, let them goe.

The Optative wisheth, prayeth or desireth, with these signes, would to God, God grant, I pray God, O that, &c. as, would to God I did love, I pray God I may live, God grant thou maist hear, O that I had read.

The Potentiall mood hath these signes, may, might, would, should, &c. as, that I may learne, if I should speake, if thou wouldst mark, that might heare.

The Subjunctive mood hath some such conjunctions as these joyned with it, when if, since that, because: as, when I did love, if I live, since that you have heard, because hee was sick.

The Infinitive mood most commonly comes after another verbe with this signe [to] and signifies simply to doe, to bee done, or to bee, without any number or person: as, to learne, to have been loved, to bee sick.

The Tenses.

There be five Tenses of Verbes, the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is; with these signes, doe, doest, doth, for the Active: am, art, is, are, for the Passive and Neuter: as, I doe heare, thou doest love, I am loved, he is sick.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the doing, or being of a thing in time, whilst the thing was in doing or being; with these signes, did, didst for the Active; was, wer't, were for the Passive and Neuter: as, I did love, I was loved, thou wer't sick.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time past, with these

 signes,

ſignes, have, haſt, hath, for the active; have been, haſt been, hath been, for the paſſiue and neuter: I have loued, thou haſt been loued, he hath been ſick.

The Preterpluperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the time long agoe paſt, with theſe ſignes, had or hadſt, for the active; had been, hadſt been, for the paſſiue and neuter: I had loued, thou hadſt been loued, he had been ſick.

The Future tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come, with theſe ſignes, ſhall or will, ſhalt or wilt, for the active; ſhall be, will be, ſhalt be, wilt be, for the paſſiue and neuter: I ſhall loue, thou wilt heare, I ſhall be loued, thou wilt be ſick.

But ſhall have, will have, ſhalt have, wilt have, ſhall have been, will have been, ſhalt have been, wilt have been, bee ſignes of the Subiunctiue Mood onely: when I ſhall babe lobed

Note that thoſe berbes Neuters which ſignifie actiuely, babe the ſignes of berbes Actiue in their tenſes, and thoſe that ſignifie paſſiuely, babe the ſignes of berbes Paſſiue: as, I did kneele, I was ſick, I have kneeled, I have been ſick.

A Verb Active with his Moods and Tenſes.

The Indicative Mood.

Preſent ſing.
I love, or doe love.
Thou loueſt, or doeſt love.
He loueth, or doth love.

Preſent plur.
We love, or doe love.
Ye love, or doe love.
They love, or doe love.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſing.
I loued, or did love.
Thou lovedſt, or didſt love.
He loued, or did love.

Preterimperf. tenſe plur.
We loued, or did love.
Ye loued, or did love.
They loued, or did love.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing.
I have loued.
Thou haſt loued.
He hath loued.

Preter perfect tense plur.	We have loved. Ye have loved. They have loved.
Preterpluperf. tense sing.	I had loved. Thou hadst loved. He had loved.
Preterpluperf. tense plur.	We had loved. Ye had loved. They had loved.
Future tense singular.	I shall or will love. Thou shalt or wilt love. He shall or will love.
Future tense plurall.	We shall or will love. Ye shall or will love. They shall or will love.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Love thou. Let him love.
Plur. Let us love. Love ye. Let them love.

Optative Mood.

Present tense singular.	God grant	I love, or doe love. Thou lovest, or doest love. He love, or doe love.
Present tense plurall.	God grant	We love, or doe love. Ye love, or doe love. They love, or doe love.
Preterimperf. tense singular.	Would God	I loved, or did love. Thou lovedst, or didst love. He loved, or did love.
Preterimperf. tense plurall.	Would God	We loved, or did love. Ye loved, or did love. They loved, or did love.
Preterperfect tense singular.	I pray God	I have loved. Thou hast loved. He hath loved.

Preterperfect tense plurall. A prap God { We have loved. / Ye have loved. / They have loved.

Preterpluperf. tense singular. O that { I had loved. / Thou hadst loved. / He had loved.

Preterpluperf. tense plurall. O that { We had loved. / Ye had loved. / They had loved.

The future tense of the Optative is seldome, if ever used.

The Potentiall Mood.

Present tense singular. { I may love. / Thou mayest love. / Hee may love. } *Plur.* { We may love. / Ye may love. / They may love. }

Preterimperf. tense singular. { I might, would, or should love. / Thou mightest, wouldest, or shouldest love. / He might, would, or should love. }

Preterimperf. tense plurall. { We might, would, or should love. / Ye might, would, or should love. / They might, would, or should love. }

The other tenses of the Potentiall Mood are seldome or never used.

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Indicative, with the signes peculiar to the mood.

Present. *Sing.* When I love, &c. *Plur.* When we love, &c.

Preterimperf. { *Sing.* When I loved, or did love, &c. / *Plur.* When we loved, or did love, &c. }

Preterperfect. *S.* When I have loved. *Plur.* When we have loved.

Preterpluperf. *S.* When I had loved, &c. *Pl.* When we had loved, &c.

Future { *Sing.* When I shall or will love, &c. / *Plur.* When we shall or will love, &c. }

Infinitive

Infinitive mood.

Pres. To love. *Preterf.* To have loved.
Fut. shall or will love.

A Verb Passive with Moods and Tenses.

Indicative mood.

Present tense *Sing.*	I am Thou art He is	loved.	*Pl.*	We are Ye are They are	loved.
Preterimperf. *Sing.*	I was Thou wer't He was	loved.	*Pl.*	We were Ye were They were	loved.
Preterperfect *Sing.*	I have been Thou hast been He hath been	loved.	*Pl.*	We have been Ye have been They have been	loved.
Preterpluperf. *Sing.*	I had been Thou hadst been He had been	loved.	*Pl.*	We had been Ye had been They had been	loved.
Future tense *Sing.*	I shall or will be Thou shalt or wilt be He shall or will be	loved.	*Pl.*	We shall or will be Ye shall or will be They shall or will be	loved.

Imperative mood.

Sing. Be thou loved. Let him be loved.
Plur. Let us be loved. Be ye loved. Let them be loved.

Optative mood.

Present tense *Sing.*	God grant	I be Thou be He be	loved.	*Pl.*	We be Ye be They be	loved.
Preterimperf. *Sing.*	would God	I were Thou wer't He were	loved.	*Pl.*	We were Ye were They were	loved.

Preterperfect

Preterperfect tense sing. I pray God { I have been / Thou hast been / He hath been } loved. Pl. { We have been / Ye have been / They have been } loved.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Oh that { I had been / Thou hadst been / He had been } loved. Pl. { We had been / Ye had been / They had been } loved.

The Future tense of the Optative is seldome or never used.

Potentiall mood.

Present tense singular. { I may be / Thou mayest be / He may be } loved. Pl. { We may be / Ye may be / They may be } loved.

Preterimperf. tense singular. { I might, would, or should be / Thou mightest, wouldest, or shouldest be / He might, would, or should be } loved.

Preterimperf. tense plurall. { We might, would, or should be / Ye might, would, or should be / They might, would, or should be } loved.

The other Tenses of the Potentiall mood are seldome or never used.

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive is declined like the Imperative, with the signs peculiar to the mood.

Sing. Pl.

Present S. When I am loved, &c. Plur. When we are loved, &c.
Preterimp. S. When I was loved, &c. Plur. When we were loved, &c.
Preterperf. S. When I have been loved. Plur. When we have been loved.
Preterplup. S. When I had been loved. Plur. When we had been loved.
Future S. When I shall or will be loved. Pl. When we shall or will be loved.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. To be loved. Preterperf. To have been loved.
Fut. Shall or will be loved.

Of a Verb Neuter.

A Verbe Neuter ſignifying like an Actiue, is declined like a Verbe Actiue: As,

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	I kneele, or doe kneele	*Plurall.*	We kneele, or doe kneele
	Thou kneleeſt, or doeſt kneele		Ye kneele, or doe kneele
	He kneeleth, or doth kneele		They kneele, or doe kneele.

A Verbe Neuter ſignifying like a Paſſiue, is declined like a Verbe Paſſiue: As,

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	I am ſick	*Plurall.*	We are ſick
	Thou art ſick		Ye are ſick,
	He is ſick		They are ſick.

Of the Perſons of Verbs.

Thus you ſee in Verbes there be three Perſons, and two Numbers, and three Perſons for each number.

The firſt perſon ſingular [I,] the ſecond perſon ſingular [thou,] the third perſon ſingular [thee.]

The firſt perſon plurall [we,] the ſecond perſon plurall [ye,] the third perſon plurall [they.]

Note that [am] is the ſigne of the firſt perſon ſingular.

Art, doeſt, haſt, hadſt, ſhalt, wilt, mayeſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, ſhouldeſt, be ſignes of the ſecond perſon ſingular.

Is, doth, hath, be ſignes of the third perſon ſingular.

Yet ſome Verbes are declined in the third perſon ſingular onely, and be therefore called Imperſonals, which habe commonly before them this ſigne [it:] as, it delighteth me, it repenteth thee.

When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue caſe betweene them, the latter is commonly the Infinitiue mood: as, I deſire to learne, I hope to liue.

When the uſuall ſignes of the Tenſes are not ioyned to Verbs, then are they Verbs of themſelues, and no ſignes of Tenſes: as, I have a father; thou haſt a mother; I will ſay I have been at home, &c.

An Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech declined with case much like a noune Adiective, but signifying like a Verbe, time present, past, or to come.

There be foure Participles; a Participle of the Present tense, a Participle of the Preterperfect tense, a Participle of the Future tense active, and a Participle of the Future tense passive.

A Participle of the present tense, signifies the time present, and endeth in [ing:] as, loving, teaching, reading, hearing.

But if a word end in [ing,] and either have, or may have [a] or [the] before it, then it is not a Participle, but a noune Substantive: as, the teaching, the loving, a reading, the hearing.

A Participle of the Preterperfect tense, signifies the time past, and alwayes ends in d, t, or n: as, loved, taught, slain, heard, read.

A Participle of the Future tense active, signifies the time to come, like an Infinitive mood active: as, about, or ready to read; about, or ready to heare; about, or ready to love; about, or ready to teach.

A Participle of the Future tense passive, signifies the time to come, like the Infinitive mood passive: as, to be loved, to be taught, to be read, to be heard.

A Participle of the Future tense passive, followes immediately the signes of Verbs passives: as, God is to be feared, Kings are to be honoured, Vice is to be avoyded, Vertue is to be imbraced.

An Adverbe.

AN Adverbe is a part of Speech undeclined, commonly joyned to other words to declare their signification: as, wisely, foolishly.

It is called an Adverbe, because it is commonly joyned with some Verbe.

There be many kinds of Adverbes, according to their severall significations.

Some be of Time: as, then, when, now, never, ever, alwayes, to day, to morrow, yesterday, the other day, betimes, late, newly, lately, long agoe.

Some Adverbes be of

Place: as, here, there, where, hither, thither, whither, somewhere, no where, elsewhere, hence, thence, upwards, downwards, this way, that way.

Number: as, once, twice, thrice, foure times, forty times, an hundred times, a thousand times.

Order: as, afterwards, furthermore, first of all, last of all, at length, secondly, thirdly.

Asking: as, when, where, whence, why, wherefore, whether.

Denying: as, no, not, not at all, in no wise, by no meanes.

Affirming: as, yea, yea, surely, truly, verily, in good sooth, in faith, in good truth.

Exhorting: as, well, goe to.

Wishing: as, would to God, God grant, I pray God, O that, O if.

Some Adverbes be of

Gathering together: as, together, altogether, jointly, universally.

Parting asunder: as, asunder, severally, particularly, one by one.

Diversity: as, else, otherwise.

Choosing: as, rather, nay rather, yea rather.

Exceeding: as, very much, too much, immoderately, altogether.

A thing not finished: as, wel-nigh, almost, scarcely, hardly.

Shewing: as, loe, see, behold, thus.

Doubting: as, peradventure, perhaps, may be.

Chance: as, by chance, as it fell out, as it chanced.

Likenesse: as, so, even as, like as.

Comparison: as, as well as, to, as, more, lesse, especially.

Quantity: as, much, little, most of all, least of all, very much very little.

Quality: as, wisely, gravely, learnedly, valiantly.

Note that almost from all Adjectives may bee made Adverbes of quality by putting to [ly:] as, beautifull, beautifully, prudent, prudently; stout, stoutly; fruitfull, fruitfully.

Note likewise that such Adverbes may be compared, which come from adjectives which are compared: as, learnedly, more learnedly, most learnedly; valiantly, more valiantly, most valiantly.

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech joyning words and sentences together.

There

There be many kinds of Conjunctions.

Some Conjunctions be:
- Copulatives: as, and, alſo, neither, both.
- Disjunctives: as, or, either.
- Diſcretives: as, but.
- Cauſals: as, for, becauſe, becauſe that, ſince, ſince that, ſith that, ſeeing that, forasmuch as, inaſmuch as, being that.
- Conditionals: as, if, if that, ſo that, if ſo be that.
- Exceptives: as, except, except that, otherwiſe, but that.
- Interrogatives: as, whether, whether or no.
- Illatives: as, wherefore, therefore.
- Adverſatives: although, though, albeit.
- Redditives: notwithſtanding, yet, nevertheleſſe, for all that.
- Electives: as, now, as, then.
- Diminutives: at leaſt, &c.

Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech undeclined, moſt commonly ſet before the words which they goberne: as, to, at, before, againſt, by, towards, between, beneath, beſides, after, beyond, from, with, in, into, upon, under.

Of Prepoſitions ſome gobern an Accuſative caſe, ſome an Ablative, ſome both Accuſative and Ablative.

Theſe Prepoſitions ſerbe to an Accuſative caſe onely; againſt, about, towards, between, within, beneath, above, beſide, behinde, at, through, after, beyond, to, unto, into.

Theſe Prepoſitions ſerbe an Ablative caſe onely; in, with, from, of, concerning.

Theſe Prepoſitions ſerbe both an Accuſative and an Ablative: for, under, upon, before, without, out of.

Interjection.

AN Interjection is a part of Speech underclined, expreſſing ſome ſudden paſſion of the mind: as, fie, ahah, alaſſe, oh, piſh, iſt, O ſtrange, O wonderfull; and the like.

There be ſeverall ſorts of Interjections, according to the ſeverall paſſions of the mind. Some of Mirth, ſome of Sorrow, ſome of Admiring, ſome of Scorning, &c.

Syntaxis or Construction.

Syntaxis or Construction is the right and due joyning of parts of speech together.

Syntaxis consists in Concord, or Goverument.

There be three Concords: the first between the Nominative case and the Verb: the second between the Substantive and the Adjective: the third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The Verb agrees with the Nominative case in number and person; so that of whatsoever number and person the Nominative case is, the same number and person must the Verb be: as, the Master teacheth, the Scholars learne, I speake, thou heareſt.

The Nominative case most commonly is the word that commeth before the Verb, and answereth to the question who, or what.

Sometimes the Nominative case is set after the Verb, when a question is asked: as, lovest thou me? when the Verb is of the Imperative mood: as, answer thou me; or when the Verb signes it, or there commeth before the Verb: as, it is my book, there is no man.

Note that two or more Nominative cases of the singular number will have a verb of the plurall number, which shall agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy person: as, I and thou are in danger, thou and thy father are wise, the King and the Queen walk together.

The first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

The word is not always the Nominative case to the verb, but sometimes all that goes before the verb: as, to rise betimes in the morning is the most wholsome thing in the world, to know much is a pleasant life. And if many things be implied, then shall the verb be of the plurall number: as, to spend the time in idleneſſe, to stuffe the belly with dainties, and to sleep overmuch, quite spoile the braine.

The second Concord.

The Adjective, whether Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, agrees with the Substantive in case, gender, and number; so that whatsoever case, gender, and number the Substantive is, the same case, gender, and number the Adjective is: as, an honest man, of a faithfull constancy, procureth a great name by his fidelity.

Many Substantives of the singular number will have an adjective of the plurall, which shall agree with the Substantive of the more worthy Gender: as, the King and the Queen are blessed: the husband and the wife are beautifull.

If you aske the Question who or what by the Adjective, the word that answereth to the question is the Substantive.

In making Latine, allwayes set your Substantive before your adjective, so will you lesse mistake in their agreement or concordance.

The third Concord.

The Relative agrees with the Antecedent in gender, number, and person, but not allwayes in case; so that of what number, gender and person the Antecedent is, the same number gender and person must the Relative be: as, there is no man who hath not sinned. Who is he that liveth and hath no faults?

The Relative is some Pronoune relative: as, who, whom, whose, which, that.

The Antecedent is a word that most commonly goeth immediately before the Relative to which it belongeth.

Many Antecedents singular, will have a Relative plurall, which in words that signifie things without life, shall be of the neuter gender: as, he hath broken the bow and the arrows which you gave him: but in words that signifie living things, the Relative shall agree in gender with the Antecedent of the more worthy gender: as, the King and the Queen whom I honour.

The Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine is more worthy then the Neuter.

If there come no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative shall be the Nominative case to the Verb: as, blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsell of the ungodly; wretched is he who dotes on money.

If there come a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative shall be governed of other words, as if they were Substantives.

When the English of a Relative comes before the Substantive, then is it no Relative, but must be put in the same case with the Substantive: as, into what place am I come? what book doe you read? the nature of which man, which thing when I consider.

Note that who is allwayes the Nominative case, whose allwayes

the

the Genitive, whom Genitive, Dative, Accusative, or Ablative, but never the Nominative.

Government.

1. ALl words belonging to the same thing shall be put in the same case: as, Jesus Christ our Lord, Redeemer and Mediator, was God and Man, King, Priest and Prophet.

2. When the letter s is put to the end of a word of the singular number before a noune substantive, it shall be put in the Genitive case: as Gods people, my fathers house, Plato's opinion, the Masters learning, the Kings Crown.

3. The measure of height, breadth, length, thicknesse, deepnesse, &c. is put after Adjectives in the Accusative, or Ablative case: as, a board three inches thick; a table foure yards long; a river an hundred foot broad; a well thirty foot deep.

When it is put in the Genitive case, there is some Substantive understood: as, a floore of ten foot long; i. e. long the length of ten foot.

4. After the Substantives, am, are, art, is, was, were, been, &c. there usually follows a Nominative case: as, I am poore, we are contemned, thou art rich.

But if they be of the Infinitive mood, they have such case after them as they had before them.

5. When a case immediately follows any verbs that are not substantives, without any signe of another case, it shall most commonly be put in the Accusative case: I love learning; the Master loveth good Scholars.

But Verbs which signifie to profit, or disprofit, to give, or to restore, to promise and pay, to command, tell, and shew, to please or displease, to trust, beleeve, threaten, obey, disobey, disturb, resist, to answer, to spare, and generally all that have or may have to after them require a Dative case of the person: as, he profiteth himself little, that hurteth others. I will restore you the book which you gave me. The Master commanded me to tell all his Scholars what I here shew you, that he threatens all which resist him, and presume to disobey his commands, that they may learne at length to obey him, and feare to displease their Tutour; knowing what a folly it is to beleeve evill counsels, and trust to their owne wisdome: for obedience pleaseth God, who will not spare those men that doe not answer his will by their obedience. I will pay your brother whatsoever I promised him.

Verbs of wanting, using and enjoying govern an Ablative case:

as,

as, I want money. I will use no argument. Hee enjoyes his pleasure.

Note that Participles and all other words, which in English signifie like Verbs, must in construction have such cases after them as the Verbs.

7. Nounes that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative case. The third day he rose againe. The fourth night after hee dyed. Every seventh day the Jewes observed their Sabbath. The third houre he went to pray.

But Nounes that betoken continuance of time without ceasing, be commonly put in the Accusative case. He sleepeth all day, and waketh all night. He reigned twenty yeares, five moneths, three weekes, two dayes, and six houres.

8. Nounes that betoken space betwixt place and place, be commonly put in the Accusative case: as, Goe not a foot from this place. It is three yards off. A town which stands foure miles from London.

The word that asketh the question, and the word that gives the answer, shall most commonly be of the same case and tense: as, What book doe you read? Virgil. What are you doing? Writing.

But if the Conjunction begin another part of the sentence, then doe not Conjunctions couple like cases to the word going immediately before, but some other word in the same sentence: as, The subtlety of the Devill, and the pompe of the world, are dangerous to all, and hurtfull to many.

Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple alwayes like Words, and most commonly like Tenses together: as, He that feareth God, and keepeth his commandements, deserveth the name of a good Christian, and hath learnt the best part of truest wisdome.

FINIS.

Let your Child in repeating his Rules and Examples of his Syntaxis, shew the principall words, wherein lie the Examples to the Rules.

Certaine Rules for the easier turning of English into Latine.

Of.

When of comes between two Substantives, the Substantive following must be the Genitive case: as, The learning of the Master, the opinion of Plato. The feare of the Lord is the beginning of wisdome. The glory of a King is the multitude of Subjects.

When of comes before the English of the Present tense, the word following must be a Gerund in di: as, The way of Writing well, is joyned with the Art of speaking well.

When of comes before a word signifying the matter of which a thing is made, it must be made in Latine, as if it were out of, by the Preposition e, or ex, with an Ablative case: as, Vinegar made of Wine; a cup made of Gold; bread made of Barley; drink made of Water and Honey.

So likewise of after Verbs of making, consisting, compounding, and the like, must be made in Latine, as if it were out of, by the Preposition e or ex, and an Ablative case: as, A man is compounded of a soule and a body. It consists of two parts.

When of is as much as from, or concerning, it is a Preposition serving to the Ablative case, and must be made in Latine, as from, or concerning: as, I bought a book [of] or [from] the Bookbinder. I heard it [of] or [from] the Master. I will speake [of] or [concerning] thy Word. He writ [of] or concerning] all the morall vertues.

Then is both the signification of by: as, he is loved of all, i. by all.

When of comes after the signification of a Passive, it is to be made in latine by the Native case, or an Ablative with the Preposition a or ab: as, He is loved of all. God is to bee honoured of all his Creatures.

When the word of comes after words of easing, or unloading, spor-

spoyling, or robbing, wanting, or having store of, mastering, or of, having need of, worthy, or unworthy of, and the like, it is the signe of the Ablatiue case: as, I will ease thee of thy burden. He unloaded his horse of his carriage. He spoyled me of my money. He robbed me of my riches. I am in want of books. He hath store of Cattell. Hee made use of my authority. I have need of your help. He is not worthy of his office, that is unworthy of all honor.

Sometimes of belongs to the word going before: as, to heare of, to tast of, to smell of, to aske counsell of, to complaine of, to despaire of, to admit of, to thinke of, to put of, to be glad of, out of, because of, in comparison of, and the like; and then it is not the signe allwayes of the Genitiue case, but must be taken in making Latine with the word going before.

When of neither is part of the signification of the word going before, nor a Preposition, it is most commonly a signe the word following must be put in the Genitiue case.

To.

To, before any word that hath a case, is most commonly the signe of the Datiue case: as, Fortune hath given too much [to] many, enough [to] none. Be kind [to] all men, a friend [to] few.

But when a verbe implying motion, goeth before to, then is it a Preposition, and to be made in Latine by ad, with an Accusatiue case: as, I goe [to] schoole. I come [to] thee. Hee runs [to] the mark.

And if there follow a proper name of a place after a verbe of motion, you must make no Latine for to, but put the word following in the Accusatiue case: as, I goe to London, I will goe to Cambridge.

To between two verbs causeth the latter to bee the Infinitiue mood: as, I desire [to] learne.

But if the former verb be a verb of motion, then the latter shall be made in latine by the first Supine, or a Gerund in dum, with ad: as I come [to] heare, I goe [to] lye down.

To after an Adiectiue before a verb Passiue, is to bee made in Latine by the latter Supine: as, filthy [to] be spoken, ugly [to] be seen.

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To after an Adjective before a verb Passive, is to bee made in Latine by the latter Supine: as, filthy [to] be spoken, ugly [to] be seen.

To after an
made in Lat
give us

To after verbs that signifie to belong, to appertaine, to exhort, to call, to invite, provoke, and the like, is made in Latine by the Preposition ad: as, it belongs not [to] me, what appertaines onely [to] thee. Exhort all men [to] vertue. He invited me [to] dinner. Call him [to] me. Provoke no man [to] anger.

About to, or going to, is the signe of the Participle of the future in rus: as, my father when he was about [to] die, gave me this counsell. I am [about] or going [to] read.

To be, after the signe of a Passive, or a noune Substantive, is the signe of a Participle in dus: as, God is [to] be worshipped. A man [to] be honoured.

That.

When the word that may bee turned into the words who, or which, it is a Pronoune Relative, and to be made in Latine as who or which: as, He is miserable [that] loveth money.

It may be so turned when there is no Nominative case betweene it and the verb.

When that is not a Relative, and the signe of the Potentiall mood follows: as, may, can, might, should, would, ought, it is to be made in Latine by ut, and a Potentiall mood.

Likewise when that signifies to the end that, or comes immediately after verbs of intreating or commanding, it is to be made in Latine by ut, and a Potentiall mood. I write to you, [that] [or] to the end [that] you may know my mind. See [that] you tell no man. I intreat you [that] you consider my words.

When that is joyned immediately with his Substantive, as, that man, that woman, it is a Pronoune Demonstrative, and to be made in Latine by ille, illa, illud: as, that City, and that Kingdom is happy whose King is wise.

Sometimes that in making Latine goes together with other words: as, to the intent that, to the end that, because that, since that, seeing that, if that, &c.

In all other cases almost that is to bee made in Latine by the Conjunction quod, which may elegantly be put away, by putting the Nominative case into the Accusative case, and the verbe into the Infinitive mood: as, [that] [w]here. I know [tha]yers. Make [ca]es, inso- con- [sub-

With.

With is most commonly the signe of the Ablative case.

When with comes after a verb Active or Passive, and signifies either that wherewith a thing is done, or the manner how it is done, it is the signe of the Ablative case: as, He striketh [with] a sword: He spoke [with] great Majesty. He did it [with] much boldnesse. He hurt me [with] a stone.

When with commeth after verbs Neuters, and signifies as much as together with, it must be made in Latine by an Ablative case, with the Prepositon cum. I will go [with] thee. I was [with] Virgil.

When with comes not immediately after a verb, and signifies company, or presence with, it is made in Latine by apud, and an Accusative case: as, Salute all my friends [with] you.

Sometimes with is part of the signification of the word going before, and is most commonly the sign of the Dative case: as, to be angry with. To meet with, &c.

Note that after me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui, and quibus, cum must be set after as part of the word.

For.

For in the beginning of a sentence, before no case immediately, or before a Nominative case, is a Conjunction, and to be made in Latine by nam and namque: as, For the Lord hath spoken. For as the Poet saith.

When for signifies the cause why a thing is done, it is the signe of the Ablative: as, he grew pale [for] anger: or else it is made by the Prepositon præ, and an Ablative case: as, he wept [for] grief.

When for is joyned to a person, to or for whom any thing is done either good or bad, it is the signe of the Dative case, and may also be made in Latine by the Prepositon pro, and an Ablative: as, I have it [for] him, and not [for] thee. They lye in waite [for] my soule.

When for comes before words of price, it is the signe of the Ablative case: as, He sold it for a penny. Ile sell you a book for a penny, which I bought for a farthing.

But, for so much, for how much, for more, for lesse, and the like require a Genitive.

When for is as much as as, it is made in Latine by in, with an accu-

accuſative caſe, or pro with an ablative: as, he ſhall be to them for a teſtimony, or as a teſtimony. Thou ſhalt bee for a ſigne, or as a ſigne to the Nations.

When for ſignifies in ſtead of, or in place of, it is made in Latine by the Præpoſition pro, and an Ablative caſe: as, I will bee beaten for thee, i. in thy ſtead. Thou ſhalt anſwer for me, my Lord, my God. Chriſt ſatisfyed Gods wrath for me.

When for comes before words of time, it is made in Latine by per, and an accuſative caſe. I ſtudyed at Athens [for] three yeers. I dwelt at London [for] foure moneths.

But for before words of time, with verbs of lending and borrowing, is made by in, and an accuſative caſe: as, I will lend you it [for] a moneth. He borrowed it [for] a week.

When for is joyned with ſake, or ſignifies the end for which a thing is done, it is made in Latine by ob, or propter, with an accuſative caſe, or gratia, cauſa, * with a genitive: as, [For] thy names ſake, for thy mercies ſake, for Chriſts ſake, for thy truths ſake. I came hither for pleaſure. I ſtudy for learning.

* Or ergô.

But when for in this ſenſe comes before the ſignification of a verb, make it by a gerund in di, with gratia, cauſa, or ergo, or by a Gerund in dum, with ob or propter: as, Chriſt came into the world for to redeem ſinners.

For before the Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, is oft as much as becauſe that, and is to be made in Latine by quod, and a Subjunctive mood: as, Be not angry with me [for] doing it. i. becauſe that I did it. Are you therefore angry at me [for] telling you? i. becauſe I told you.

Likewiſe by quod ad, with attinet, pertinet, ſpectat.

As for, is to be made by the Præpoſition de, and an ablative caſe: as, As for me, I will ſay nothing; as for death I doe not feare it. but as [for] example; make thus; exempli ergo, gratia cauſa, verbi gratia, ergô, cauſa.

For in other ſignifications is commonly made by pro, and an ablative caſe.

But ſometimes for is part of the ſignification of the word going before, then is it a ſigne of ſuch caſe as that word will have after it: as, to look for, to care for, to hope for, to wiſh for, to ſtay for, to ſend for, to ſeek for, &c.

At.

At, before words of time, is the signe of the Ablatiue case: as, [at] foure of the clock [at] night; [at] what time soever; [at] all houres of the night. Sometimes it is made by the Preposition ad, and an accusatiue case.

At before words of price, is commonly the signe of the ablatiue case: as, He holds it [at] a shilling. He tells them at three pence a piece.

At before a proper name of a place is a signe of the Genitiue case: as, [at] London, I was [at] York; he studyed [at] Cambridge; he lived [at] Oxford.

But if the proper name of the place bee of the third declension, or want the singular number, then [at] is the signe of the Ablatiue case: as, [at] Tybur; [at] Carthage, at Venice, at Thebes, at Athens.

When at before a word of place is as much as in, it is a signe of the ablatiue case, and may be made in Latine by the Preposition in: as, at the Church, or in the Church. He played at Church. I was at school. There are many servants at the Kings Court.

When at before a word of place, signifies as much as, neare, nigh, or close by, it is made in Latine by ad, and an accusatiue case: as, at the River, at the table, at the window, at the fire.

At before home, or house, is made by the Genitiue case domi: as, he is not at home; he is at our house.

At sometimes is part of the signification of the word going before, and then it is the signe of such case as the word will have after it: as, to be angry at; to wonder at; to grieve at; to laugh at; to bark at; to ayme at, &c.

But.

But after the word nothing is made in Latine by quam: as, I can doe nothing [but] weep; you doe nothing but laugh, hee does nothing but play.

But, after cannot, is made in Latine by non: as, I cannot but wonder; he cannot but see; he could not but heare him.

But after words signifying not doubting, not fearing, not thinking, not making question, and the like, is made in latine by

quin:

quin: as, I doe not [doubt but] he will doe it. I doe not [feare but] he is returned. I make no [question but] I shall see him. Or you make but in this sense by ne non, or make nothing for but, by turning the Nominative into the Accusative case, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood.

When but signifies onely, made it in Latine by a word signifying onely, tantum, solum, &c. as, I did [but] put him from me. Would God I were [but] wise enough. There are but three.

When but is as much as except, it is made in Latine as except; by nisi, præter, præterquam, &c: as, none but you would say so, who but he would doe so? What remaines but patience?

But that is made in latine by nisi quod: as, But that the Lord was on my side, I had perished in my trouble.

But for, is made in Latine by absque, and an ablative case: as, But for me you had dyed at that time. But for your oaths I would not beleeve you.

Not but, by non quod non: as, not but I am happy enough.

But in other significations is a Conjunction Discretive, and made in Latine by sed verum, autem, and the like. Note that * autem must never be the first word of a sentence, sed alwayes first.

* And vero.

Then.

Then after a word of the Comparative degree before a Noune or Pronoune, causeth that Noune or Pronoune to be put in the Ablative case: as, colder then ice, blacker then pitch, whiter then snow; he that is prouder then thee, is worse then the Devil.

But if then come after a Comparative degree, but not immediately before a Noune or Pronoune, then is it made in Latine by quam. You read more then you understand. I can write more easily then indite. He rather laughs then weeps.

Here the Pronoune is not compared, nor is it the end of the sentence, which is to be understood.

* When then signifies at that time, it is made in Latine by the Adverb tum or tunc.

* So whensoever then answers when.

When then signifies not time, and is joyned with interrogatory speeches, it is made by igitur: as, What then shall I say? And is he dead then?

By before the instrument wherewith, or the manner how a thing is done, is the sign of the Ablative case: as, Christ overcame the devill [by] his death; not by Armes.

By, when it hath the signification of from, is made in Latine by a, ab, or ex: as, I understood by, or from your Letters.

By after the signification of Passives, is the signe of the dative case: as, God is to be worshipped by all. Parents are honoured by good children.

By after the comparative degree, is the signe of the Ablative case: as, higher by three foot, more learned by many degrees.

By before words of place is the signe of an Ablative case; or it is made by per, and an Accusative case: as, I will goe by London: Thou shalt goe by sea to the Indies.

But if by before a word of place, intimate resting or doing something neare that place, it is made in Latine by prope, propter, juxta, or ad, with an accusative case: as, by the waters of Babylon we sate down and wept.

By before the English of the Participle of the present tense is a signe of the Gerund in do: as, Thou shalt learn to write well, by writing often.

By in other significations, as, in swearing, beseeching, and when it hath the signification of through, is made in latine by per, and an accusative case.

On, or Upon.

When on, or upon comes before a word of place, it is made in Latine by in, and an Ablative case: as, The cup stands on the table; the Bird sits on the tree; the Bull lay on the grasse.

But if on or upon come before a word of place, after a word signifying motion to that place, it is made in Latine by in, and an Accusative case: as, he fell on the earth; he ran upon me; he light on horseback.

When on comes after verbs signifying depending, begetting, or the like, it is made in Latine by a, ab, abe, or ex: as, all things depend on God; he begat on his wife three sons.

Otherwise on or upon is part of the signification of the verb going before, and are the signes of such case as the verb will take after it: as, to smile upon; to call upon, &c. but most commonly it may be made in latine by in, and an accusative case.

In.

In, without this signe to, is made in latine by in, and an ablative case: as, in the Church, in the Schoole.

In before the Author or writer of a book, is made in latine by apud, and an accusative case: as, As it is in Virgil. As you may read in Homer.

In before words of price, is the signe of the ablative case: as, It coold me in three pence.

In before languages, as, in English, in Latine, in French; is made in latine by an adverb.

Into is made in latine by in, and an accusative case: as, into the City, into the Schoole.

How.

How put by it selfe, or asking a question, is made in latine by quomodo; but before an adjective, or adverbe derived from an adjective, it is made in latine by quam: as, how learned is he; how quickly you are returned.

Such.

Such before an adjective, is made in latine by tam: as, I never saw such a foolish fellow: but comming immediately before a substantive, it is best made in latine by illiusmodi, illiusmodi, or ejusmodi; because they without all variation or change, will serve to all cases, genders, and numbers.

The more.

In such adverbs: as, the oftner you forsware, the lesse I believe you.

In such speeches as these; the more terrible; the more cruell; the more learned thou art, the more humble be thou. For the first the latins make quanto, or quo, with the Comparative degree; for the second, eo, with a comparative degree.

Note that quantum tantum, quanto tanto, quo eo, quot tot, qualis talis, quam tam, quantopere tantopere, answer to one another.

Thing.

When you have this English word thing put with an adjective, you need make no latine for thing, but put the adjective in the neuter gender, and use it like a substantive: as, Many things have hindered me. Fame is an evill thing.

Ill, better, worse, best, worst, &c.

After a substantive, and not comming immediately after the verb Sum, are adverbs, and to be made in latine by male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime.

All.

When all is as much as whole, it is made in latine by totus: as with all my heart; i. with my whole heart: in other significations it is made by omnis or universus.

So totus corum orbis, all the world: totus annus, all the year: totus dies, all the day.

Must, or ought.

Must, or ought is made in latine by oportet, debeo, or a gerund in dum: as, abire oportet, abire debeo, abeam oportet, abeundum est mihi, I must goe hence. Legere oportet, legere debeo, legendum est mihi, legam oportet, I must read.

Not.

In making Latine when non is put for not, you must place it before the verbe, though in English it come after it: as, I love not thee, because thou feareſt not God.

In praying and forbidding, make not by ne, and put the verb into the ſubiunctive mood: as, O doe not forſake me. Love not thou ſloth. Doe not this evill.

Becommeth. Becomes.

When becomes, or becommeth is a verb impersonall, it is made in latine by decet: when it ſignifies to be made, or comes to be, it is made by fio, or ſome other verb of the ſame ſignification: as, it becommeth no child to deſpaire, becauſe in time an unlearned child becommeth learned; i. is made learned, or comes to be learned: in any other ſignification it is made by deceo; as, Modeſty becomes a child, vices become none.

Long.

When long is joyned with all, make nothing for long, but put totus for all: as, all the day long, all the yeare long, per totum diem, per totum annum: ſo, all my journey long.

When long ſignifies, being in fault, or being the cauſe of a thing, it is made in latine by in cauſa, or in culpa: as, it is long of you, tu es in culpa. It ſhall not bee long of me, Ego non ero in cauſa, Ego non ero in culpa: but in good things make it by in cauſa.

When long ſignifies greatly to deſire, it is made in latine by a verb ſignifying greatly to deſire: as, It is long of thy goodneſſe, that all the day long my ſoule doth long to enjoy thy company. Ere long, make by brevi: ſo, before it be long.

In other ſignifications long is an adjective, and made in latine by longus, or the like.

Along.

When along is joyned to with, it is made in latine by una: as, I will goe along with you: otherwiſe make no latine for along; but

onely the Preposition which is joyned with, or which is understood: as, I walked along the way; i. in the way. I rid along by the river.

So.

So, may generally, and in all cases be made in latine by ita: as, say you so? Who sayes so? I did so.

Before adjectives and adverbs you may put tam for so: as, so learned; so elegantly, so often.

As.

Like as well as by tam quam. As often as by quotics.

When in comparing, as answers to as: the first is made by tam, or non minus: the second by quam; as, I am as valiant as you. So æque and atque. Otherwise as is most commonly made by ut; but as much as, is made by quantum, or idem quod: as, he said as much as I. Parity signifies as much as equality.

Even as, like as by ut, sicut, or quemadmodum.

When as make by cum, as also where as; but as soon as, by quum primum. In as much as, for as much as, by cum, quandoquidem, in quantum.

Being.

When being comes betwixt two words, neither of which are governed of another word, or have any relation to another word, nothing must be made in latine for being, but both must bee put in the Ablative case: as, Christ being my Captain I will not despaire. Saturne being King there was a golden age.

But if being come betwixt two words, and the former have relation to some other word, or appeare evidently not to bee the ablative case, then is being onely a signe of Apposition; i. that the word following must be put in the same case with the word going before: as, My father being a man, loved me his son being a child.

Sometimes being is as much as since that, and then it is accordingly made in latine, as since that, by cum, quandoquidem, or the like; as, Being I have promised, I will perform my promise.

When being signifies as much as essence or existence, it is made in latine by essentia: as, the being of God is simple and eternall.

Sometimes being is as much as presence in a place, then it is made in latine by præsentia: as, my being there was very necessary.

Sometimes being is the signe of a verb, or at least to be expressed by the Conjunction quod, and a verb: as, God being pleased to make such a promise, makes me to hope for mercy; i. Because it hath pleased God to make such a promise. So, your great love to me is the cause of my being bold to request this of you; i. that I have been bold to request this of you.

Yet.

When yet answers to, though, although, and the like; it is as much as notwithstanding*, and to be made in latine by tamen, attamen, or the like: as, Though he kill me, yet will I trust in him. But yet is made in latine by verumtamen: as, but yet why should I say so? * Or nevertheless.

Not yet is made in Latine by nondum: as, he is not yet returned; it is not yet a yeare since I saw him.

When yet is as much as hitherto, it is made in latine by adhuc, or hactenus: as, Yet I have spoken onely of the soul. I have yet onely told you his words. When it signifies still, make it by adhuc, or usque.

Both.

When both is spoken of two, it is made in latine by ambo, or uterque: but when and answereth to both, then it is a conjunction, and is made in latine by cum, or by &: and in this case, if cum bee latine for both, either cum or tum is latine for and: as, Both of the vices are odious both before God and Man. Both of them are fair, both the Bridegroome and the Bride.

For all, for all that, for all this.

These phrases be sometimes the signification of though, although, albeit, sometimes of yet, notwithstanding: and to accordingly to be made in Latine: as, For all, I. though you sweare, I will not beleeve you. Though you hate me for all that, I. yet notwithstanding I will ever love and honour you.

No.

No without a substantive, is made in latine by non, or some other adverbe of denying: but with a substantive it is the same that none; and to be made in latine by nullus: as, No servant can serve two Masters: yet in this case likewise you may put non for no, if you place it right.

About.

When about is joyned with a word of place, it is made in latine by circa, or circum: as, A good Captain will walk about his Campe. *Round about.*

When about is joyned with a word of time, it is made in latine by quasi, circiter, fere: as, It is now about ten of the clock. *Almost.*

When about signifies as much as concerning, it is made in latine by de: as, We was speaking about your businesse. *Concerning.*

Sometimes about is part of the signification of the verb: as, To goe about a thing, to bring a thing about: or of a participle of the future tense, when it is as much as ready. *Ready.*

Over.

When over is as much as beyond, it is made in latine by ultra: as you shoot over the mark, i. beyond. *Beyond.*

When

Above. When over signifies above, it is made in latine by supra: as, The heaven is over our heads.

Crosse. When over is as much as overthwart, or crosse, it is made by trans: as, We are carryed over the seas in Ships. I will not move over the threshold.

When over is joyned with verbs signifying motion, it is made by per, and sometimes trans: as, He led his Army over rocks and mountaines: and if the motion be above the place, then by super: as, A Crow flew over my house.

Under.

Below. When under is as much as below, it is made in latine by sub, or subter: as, The clouds are under his feet.

Lesse then. When under signifies short of, not so much as, and the like, it is made in latine by cis or citra, paucior quam, or non: as, There were slain in the battail under forty men. I will not sell it under two shillings.

Minoris quam. Sometimes under is part of the signification of the verb: as, To keep under; to bring under.

Soever.

Words that in English end in soever, in latine end in cunque: as, whatsoever, whersoever, whersoever: so that if you have but the latter of the word going before, you may easily make your word by putting to cunque.

Since.

When since is a Conjunction, and signifies as much as since that, seeing that, or because, it is made in latine by cum, quando, quandoquidem: as, Since God is both able and willing, why doe wee doubt?

When since signifies time, it is made by ex quo, [tempore] being understood: as, It is now a yeare since I saw him. So ever since: as, I have loved him, ever since I saw him.

But when since signifies from that time, it is made by ex illo tempore being understood or expressed: as, I heard his eloquent Oration, and admired him ever since. Yet in this case it may be made by ex quo, if you put it in the beginning of the sentence: Since for hence adhinc: as, seven dayes since.

So much worth, more worth, &c.

Are made by tanti, quanti, majoris, minoris, &c. as, it is not so much worth. He was more worth then all the whole City.

But worth being joyned with paines, labour and the like, it is made in latine by operæ pretium, and sometimes by operæ alone,

precium being understood: as, It will not be worth your labours, it is not worth the while; it will scarce be worth the time; it will be worth my pains.

Substantives becomming Adjectives.

When the names of places, times, metals, materials, &c. are joyned with other substantives, they became Adjectives: as, A London merchant, a morning prayer, a brasse pot, a glasse window, the sea water.

Rules concerning Pronounes.

Tuus, your.

When you speaks onely of one, it is made in latine by tuus, when of more then one, by vestras: as, by thy, or your father, by vestrum patrem.

So when your is meant but of one, it is made by tuus; when of more, by vester.

Of mine, of thine, of yours, &c.

When of comes after a substantive, before a pronoune, nothing must be made for of, but the Pronoune put in the same case with the substantive going before: as, A brother of his told a friend of mine, that a Kinsman of yours, saw a book of hers, in a chamber of ours.

Self, owne.

When self, or own selfe, selves, or own selves, are joyned with pronounes, it is made by ipse, a, um, &c. in Sing. ipsi, æ, a, &c. in Plur.

My, thy, our, your, his, her, him, their, before self, or own self, are pronouns substantives: and made in latine by ego, tu, nos, vos, ille, illi, &c.

When owne is put after a pronoune without self, it is made by ipse, if you speak but of one: ipsorum, arum, orum, if you speake of more then one: as, I mine own selfe, with these mine own eyes, saw you your selves, kill him with your own hands. Or own without self may be made in latine by proprius, a, um.

His, her, their.

When his, of his; her, of hers; their, of theirs, may have own put after them; they are made in latine by suus, a, um: otherwise they are made by the genitive case of is, or ille,

So in this case, him, her, them, when self may be added, is made by sui, otherwise by is, or ille.

Nouns twice repeated.

Nouns twice repeated, with a preposition become adverbs: as, one by one; man by man, from door to door, by little and little, face to face, word for word.

Verbs Neuters.

Some Neuters especially verbs of moving, are often englished like passives, and then the english which seemeth to be the present tense, must be made by the preterperfect tense, and the english of the preterperfect, by the preterpluperfect: as, He was not come back in the morning, but now he is come back. I was gone abroad before thou wer't risen.

When passive English have no Latine to be made by, but a Participle, turne the English into an active tense: as, He is followed by many: i. many follow him. He is overtaken by none: i. none overtake him.

English of the Participle of the present tense.

When the English of the participles of the present tense, comes after the signes of verbs passive, then must that english be made by the verb of the tense wherein they are signes: by a verb active, if an action is signified: by a verb passive, if a passion is signified: as, What are you doing? I am meditating. Whilst I was running, he is dancing: will you be playing, when I am reading? Whilst he is preparing, the meat is boyling.

And the english of this participle immediately after verbs of motion is made by the Gerund in *do*: as, He is gone a hunting.

Two generall necessary Rules.

If a word cannot be fetcht off from the verb to serve the turne, the tense of the Latine verb must place the things in their naturall order: and if any thing be wanting, supply it out of the same tense: as, To whom did you give this? This is the man I told you of: i. whom I told you. Who is he? i. what is his name? Whatsoever I have, I have yet done: i. whatsoever is, I have done.

If a word cannot be fetcht off from the verb to serve the turne, nor the tense of the like tense: as, I should be loath to do so to you: i. I would not willingly do so to you. My heart misgave me: i. my mind was struck with fear. He look'd like an honest man: i. he seemed an honest man: or he had the face of an honest man. He struck a great stroak in the businesse: i. he did very much in the businesse.

Postscript.

FOr the better making use of this last Rule, which is of very great use in the turning of English into Latine, it were not amisse, as soon as the Learner is capable, to exercise him in turning an English Argument into another English of the same sense, by varying the

FINIS.